

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF
BISPHAM=WITH=NORBRECK



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1909.

BY
JAMES JOHNSON, L.F.P.S., G., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed.
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Medical Officer of Health.

BLACKPOOL:

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Urban District Council, 1909-10.

—————:O:—————

Mr. J. E. BEAUMONT, J.P., Chairman.

Mr. R. LEACH, Vice-Chairman.

—————

Mr. S. H. COOP.

Mr. J. FOWLER.

Mr. W. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. W. STRICKLAND.

Mr. F. THORNTON.

Mr. J. S. WARBURTON.

Mr. L. WHITESIDE.

—————

The whole of the Council constitute each Committee with the following as Chairmen :—

BUILDING PLANS.....Mr. W. STRICKLAND.

HIGHWAYSMr. R. LEACH.

SANITARY.....Mr. S. H. COOP.

LIGHTING AND FIRE BRIGADEMr. J. E. BEAUMONT.


FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES ..Mr. L. WHITESIDE.

—————

MEETINGS.

COUNCIL :—Fourth Tuesday of the Month.

COMMITTEE :—Second Tuesday of the Month, at the Council Offices, Bispham.



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Urban District Council of Bispham-with-Norbreck.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

————:0:————

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL OF BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Seventh Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Bispham-with-Norbreck for the year 1909.

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

At the Census taken in 1901 the population of Bispham-with Norbreck was found to be 985. During the year 1909, the number of inhabited houses in the District was estimated at 433. Allowing 4.5 persons per inhabited house, the population would reach 1,948.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

The mean density of population for the whole District is equal to .73 persons per acre.

AREA.

The whole area comprises 1,433 acres.

ELEVATION.

The elevation on the sea front varies from 15 feet to 90 feet above Ordnance Datum, viz. :—

At Uncle Tom's Cabin	90 feet.
„ Bispham Tram Station	80 „
„ Norbreck (Tram Crossing).....	50 „
„ Little Bispham (Tram Crossing).....	35 „
„ Anchorsholme	15 „

BIRTHS.

During the year there were 33 births registered in the District (18 males and 15 females).

Last year there were only 20 births registered.

One birth was registered as being illegitimate.

The Birth-Rate is equal to 16.94 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The Birth-Rate for 1903 was equal to 16.42 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

„	„	1904	„	17.42	„
„	„	1905	„	26.95	„
„	„	1906	„	17.47	„
„	„	1907	„	20.86	„
„	„	1908	„	11.05	„

The Birth-Rate is certainly very much below the average of England and Wales ; but this is easily accounted for, when one takes into consideration that a great many people who are beyond middle age come to reside in the District.

The Birth-Rate for England and Wales during the year 1909 was equal to 25.6 per 1,000 per annum.

DEATHS.

The number of Deaths registered during the year was 27 (17 males, 10 females). Of these deaths, 8 were of persons staying temporarily in the District and are not included in the population of 1,948, so are therefore classed amongst the non-residential Death-Rate. Deducting the non-residents there remained 19 deaths as belonging to the District. Last year I was able to point out to you that the Death-Rate was the lowest on record ; but I am pleased to state that the Death-Rate of this year is still lower, viz., 9.75 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

Death-Rate in 1904 was 11.84 per 1,000 of the
population per annum.

„	1905	„	10.51	„	„
„	1906	„	11.86	„	„
„	1907	„	10.71	„	„
„	1908	„	10.50	„	„

The Gross Death-Rate, that is including residents, non-residents, accidental deaths and persons found dead on the foreshore, amounts to 13.86 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The deaths from all causes for England and Wales during the year 1909 equals 14.5.

DEATHS OF VISITORS.

Enquiries have been made in each death occurring in the District, and it was found that 8 of the deaths, out of

a total of 27, occurred in persons who had come on a visit, or had recently come to reside in the District owing to ill health.

Four deaths which took place amongst the non-residents were due to accident.

INFANT MORTALITY.

There were two deaths of Infants registered under one year old (both males), and 33 Births registered; therefore the Infant Mortality reached 60.60 per 1,000 Births, or 1.02 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The death of 1 child, aged 1 minute, was due to inattention at Birth. The second child's Death (1 month old) was due to Bronchitis.

The Infant Mortality for England and Wales was 109 per 1,000 births.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

By this is meant the deaths at all ages which have occurred during the year from the 7 principal Zymotic Diseases, viz., Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fevers, including Typhoid, Typhus and Continued, and Diarrhœa.

No deaths were registered from Zymotic Diseases.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

The number of deaths classified under this heading was five—four of whom were of non-residents.

The Accidental death-rate equals 2.56 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

INQUESTS.

Five Inquests were held during the year, making a rate of 2.56 per 1,000.

At the inquests the following verdicts were arrived at :—

- (1)—Want of attention at birth.
- (2)—Accidentally drowned.
- (3)—Accidentally drowned.
- (4)—Found drowned.
- (5)—Suicide by drowning whilst of unsound mind.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

There were three deaths registered during the year, one from Bronchitis and two from Pneumonia ; which makes a rate of 1.54 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

There were seven deaths registered due to diseases of the Circulatory System, viz., Heart Disease 5, Apoplexy 2.

The rate is equal to 3.59 per 1,000.

PHTHISIS.

No deaths occurred during the year from Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption.

It is astonishing that the death-rate from Consumption is nil when one takes into consideration the amount of people suffering from this malady who come to the District to recuperate. As to the health of the District, its bracing and clear atmosphere requires no praise from me, as it speaks for itself.

A great deal could be done in most cases of Phthisis by advising as to the best means of preventing the spread of

the disease by cleanliness, the importance of fresh air and voluntary notification.

CANCER.

Three deaths were registered during the year from Cancer.

The death-rate from Cancer equals 1.54 per 1,000.

DEATHS AT ALL AGES.

Under 1 year of age.....	2
Between ages of 1 and 5.....	0
Between ages of 5 and 15.....	0
Between ages of 15 and 25.....	2
Between ages of 25 and 65.....	15
In persons over 65.....	8
Total	27

RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-Rate 9.75 per 1,000 of the population
per annum.

Respiratory	„	1.54	„	„	„
Zymotic	„	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	„	Nil	„	„	„

Infant Mortality equals 60 per 1,000 births or 1.02 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

NON-RESIDENTIAL DEATH-RATE.

Total Death-Rate 4.10 per 1,000 of population per annum.

Respiratory	„	Nil	„	„	„
Zymotic	„	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	„	Nil	„	„	„

Infant Mortality, Nil.

GROSS DEATH-RATE.

Total Gross Death-Rate 13.86 per 1,000 of the population
per annum.

Respiratory	„	1.54	„	„	„
Zymotic	„	Nil	„	„	„
Phthisis	„	Nil	„	„	„

Infant Mortality 60 per 1,000 births, or 1.02 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

The Gross Death-Rate includes 4 cases of drowning.

In Tables C and D will be found the causes of and ages at death during the year 1909.

PART 2.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year twenty-two cases of compulsory notifiable Infectious Diseases were notified, twenty-one cases of Scarlet Fever and one of Diphtheria.

In Table E will be found in a tabulated form a classification showing the ages of the persons attacked. Table F will show the cases reported for each month in the year.

NOTIFICATION FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Scarlet Fever.....	2	12	6
Diphtheria	0	2	6
Total	£2	15	0

MEASLES.

Measles is not a compulsory notifiable disease in your District, and although some cases may have occurred none have been notified. If cases of Measles are notified the usual precautions as to isolation and disinfection are carried out

so as to prevent as far as possible any epidemic of Measles occurring in the District, as an epidemic would be most detrimental to the District during the summer months.

Most parents are quite aware now that Measles is not a compulsory notifiable disease, with the result that children suffering from Measles are allowed to go about the streets when the acute stage is over ; and to put a stop to this I advise you to make Measles a compulsory notifiable disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the month of July an epidemic of Scarlet Fever commenced. Three cases were notified all occurring in the upper infant class of the Endowed School, Red Bank Road. These cases were immediately isolated and removed to the Moss Side Infectious Hospital. The houses and the School were thoroughly disinfected. No other cases were notified until the School re-opened after the summer vacation when in the month of September, between the 8th and the 13th, eight cases were notified—three from the upper standards and the remaining five were from the infant school. These cases were at once removed to the Isolation Hospital, and the school, as well as the houses, were disinfected. On September 17th I advised the Sanitary Committee to close the schools for a month, but during the last week of the vacation three more cases were notified and I decided to advise the Sanitary Authority to extend the closing of the school for a further period of fourteen days. On November 1st the school re-opened, and I and my partner examined all the children in the school, as the Scarlet Fever had been of such a mild type that I thought that one or more cases of of Scarlet Fever might have been overlooked by the parents and the children had been allowed to go to school. We could find no cases that showed any signs of any sequel of Scarlet Fever. Fourteen days after the school re-opened one other case was notified, and within ten days three more cases, all from the same house, were notified. On each occasion the

houses and the school were given immediate attention as to disinfection, etc. A month elapsed before two more cases were notified, both from the same house. Considering the houses and the school were thoroughly disinfected each time I came to the conclusion that these cases were contracted through coming in contact with infected clothing at school. At a later stage I discovered that sewing classes were held periodically in the school and that the children were allowed to bring their own clothing from their homes to mend and patch, etc. I considered that during an epidemic of this description it was most unwise that such sewing classes should be held, especially when clothing was brought from the different houses in the District ; so I wrote to the school master and advised him to terminate these sewing classes until such a time as the epidemic had disappeared.

The milk supply could have nothing to do with the outbreak of Scarlet Fever as it was obtained from so many different purveyors.

When the school was closed 5% of the children were attacked with Scarlet Fever and the percentage of the children absent reached 40%.

DIPHThERIA.

One case of Diphtheria was notified during the year ; but it was such a mild type that the doctor was somewhat doubtful as to whether it was a case of Diphtheria, or Follicular Tonsillitis.

The house in which it occurred was practically a new one, and the drains, on being tested, were found to be in good condition.

Means to prevent the Spread of Infectious Diseases.

ISOLATION.

Almost in every case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Enteric, I advise the parents to avail themselves of the Moss Side Infectious Hospital, as it is almost impossible to isolate the infectious cases at home. Parents often begin the isolation at home with good intent, but soon become very careless.

Immediate removal to the Hospital has two advantages. Firstly, it often prevents an epidemic occurring in the District, and secondly, it enables the patients to receive open-air treatment during their convalescence, whereas, if kept at home, they have to remain in one room the whole of the time of their illness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Disease Hospital is the Fylde Joint Hospital, situated at Moss Side, near Lytham, and is some 12 miles from the District.

There are no special number of beds assigned to each District of the Fylde, but the cases are taken into the Hospital from the different Districts as required.

There are 24 beds and nine cots in the Hospital for Scarlet Fever, 8 beds for Enteric and 4 beds for Diphtheria.

DISINFECTION.

In cases of the chief notifiable diseases, the houses in which they occur are sprayed with a 1% solution of formaline by means of a special formaline spray, which is capable of holding 2 gallons.

On request, any house in which there has been a non-notifiable disease, as Phthisis, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken-pox, &c., is disinfected free of cost.

In cases of Typhoid Fevers, special typhoid bins are used in the District. These bins are charged with a disinfectant and are used to receive the excreta.

In case of Notifiable Infectious Diseases, such as Diphtheria, Typhoid and Puerperal Fever, the drains are tested with smoke and flushed with a solution of chloride of lime. The chloride of lime is made into a paste by the addition of a little water and then diluted to the required strength $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces to the gallon.

Disinfectants are distributed at the Council Offices, Red Bank Road, free of charge to houses where Infectious Diseases occur.

In the Appendix will be found Tables showing Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1909 ; Vital Statistics for separate localities of your District, 1909 ; Cause of and Ages at Death during the year 1909 ; Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, and in what month they occurred ; also cases of Infectious Diseases notified at ages and years.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE A.
Vital Statistics for England and Wales, 1909.

	Ann. Rates per 1000 living.			Infant Mortality, Annual Death Rate of Infants under One Year per 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths from all Causes	Deaths from sev- en Chief Epidemic Diseases.	
England and Wales	25.6	14.5	1.12	109
Rural England & Wales	25.6	13.6	0.80	98
76 Great Towns	25.7	15.6	1.42	118
143 Smaller Towns	24.8	14.5	1.08	111
Bispham-with-Norbreck Residents	16.94	9.75	Nil.	60
Including non-Residents	16.94	13.86	Nil.	60

TABLE B.
Vital Statistics of Separate Localities in 1909.

Names of Localities		1 Whole District.				2 Bispham.				3 Norbreck.			
Year.		Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population Estimated.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
*1903		1400	23	8	3	1312	14	6	1	88	9	2	2
1904		1435	25	21	5	1339	25	16	5	96	0	5	0
1905		1521	41	26	2	1377	39	23	2	144	2	3	0
1906		1602	28	31	3	1404	27	29	3	198	1	2	0
1907		1773	37	29	3	1548	36	28	3	225	1	1	0
1908		1800	20	29	2	1661	20	27	2	247	0	2	0
1909		1948	33	27	2	1701	30	25	1	247	3	2	1

*Nine Months only.

TABLE C.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1909.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.							Deaths in Localities at all Ages.				Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages	Under 1 year,	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsholme.	Norbreck.	
Small Pox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epidemic Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cancer Malignant Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease ...	5	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	1	—
Accidents	4	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	2	—	1	—
Suicides.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
All other causes .	10	—	—	—	8	2	—	10	—	—	—	—
All Causes.....	27	2	—	—	10	9	6	23	2	—	2	—

TABLE D.—Causes of, and Ages at, death during year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths in whole District at Subjoined Ages.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
Tubercular.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Heart Disease	5	—	—	—	—	1	4
Apoplexy	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer	3	—	—	—	—	2	1
Pernicious Anaemia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nephritis	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
Placenta Praevia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Eclampsia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jaundice.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Want of attention at Birth.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Accidentally drowned	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Found drowned	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Suicide by drowning	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL	27	2	—	—	2	15	8

TABLE E.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases Notified in Whole District.						Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.				No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality				
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsholme.	Norbreck.	Bispham.	Little Bispham.	Anchorsholme.	Norbreck.
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards								
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	—	7	14	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	22	—	7	15	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	20	—	—	—

TABLE F.—Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified in each month of the Year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Membranous Croup.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	4	4	2	21
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	4	4	2	22

TABLE G.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1909, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population Estimated.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Deaths of residents registered in public institutions beyond the district.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the district.	
		No.	Rate	Under one year		At all ages.			No.	Rate
				No.	Rate per 1000 births registered.	No.	Rate			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
*1903	1,400	23	16.42	3	130	8	5.71	0	8	5.71
1904	1,435	25	17.42	5	200	21	14.63	0	21	14.63
1905	1,521	41	26.95	2	48	25	16.43	1	26	17.09
1906	1,602	28	17.47	3	107	31	19.35	0	31	19.35
1907	1,773	37	20.86	3	81	29	16.30	0	29	16.0
1908	1,809	20	11.05	2	100	29	16.03	0	29	16.03
1909	1,948	33	16.94	2	60	27	13.86	0	27	13.86

* 9 Months only.

ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BISPHAM-WITH-
NORBRECK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have great pleasure in submitting to you my Second Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the Bispham-with-Norbreck Urban District Council.

SANITATION.

SOIL.—The Soil of the District abutting on the sea board is of a marly character, about six feet in thickness, overlaying beds of gravel and sand twenty to thirty feet in thickness, the latter acting as a natural drainage. More inland the soil varies to a great degree. In a few isolated places it is of pure clay, in other places it is of pure sand to a depth of thirty feet, but generally speaking it is marly.

REMOVAL OF EXCRETA AND HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.—The collection of the household refuse is undertaken by the Council.

ASHTUBS.—The ashtubs throughout the District have now almost been dispensed with, and Ashbins substituted ; and as these are emptied once a week, very few complaints are made.

The household refuse is taken and deposited at the Tip at Little Bispham. This tip is now almost full, and in the course of a few months a new one will be required. The matter is now under the consideration of the Council.

The excreta is mostly removed by the "Water Carriage" system.

Part of the Gynn Estate sewers empty (by arrangement) into the main sewer of the Blackpool Corporation, which main discharges into the sea at dead low water.

It is necessary that a sewer should be laid from Red Bank Road to Albion Avenue so as to drain the Avenue and Westgate.

Schemes for the sewerage of Little Bispham (from Mossham Lane to Bispham Lodge), Anchorsholme Lane East (from Fleetwood Road to Flash Meadow Terrace) and Blackpool Road (from Myrtle Bank to the Boundary with Carleton) have been prepared and submitted to the Council, and after due consideration have been deferred. All the above schemes are urgently needed, especially the first two named.

Although the main sewer at Norbreck is completed, a number of the houses are still not connected, and these connections could easily be carried out at a very small cost and I think that this work should be done immediately.

The Endowed School has been connected to the main sewer in Red Bank Road during the year.

The length of 9 inch pipe sewer in Alexandra Road, between Grosvenor Road and Montpelier Avenue has been taken up, and a new sewer of 12 inch pipes has been laid, at a proper gradient, this work has now remedied the nuisance that existed there.

Owing to disagreeable and objectionable odours arising from Manholes in the District, solid covers have been placed in the Manholes which are in close proximity to any houses, etc. This certainly prevents the odours arising at these Manholes, but where the Manholes have no covers

the smell is intensified, and I would recommend that ventilating shafts be erected where considered necessary.

Houses in outlying Districts have Private Tanks.

PRIVIES.—There are 29 Privies still existing in the District, and these should be converted where practicable.

THE OUTFALL.

The Outfall is a joint one, and the sewage is discharged at a point near dead low water, into the sea at Anchorsholme. The Works consist of a storage culvert, and an iron pipe outlet.

Mr. Fenton, the Thornton Surveyor, and I, early last year visited several places having outfalls of a similar nature, with a view to obtaining information as to the best method of dealing with the nuisance caused by the backing up of the sewage during the time the storage culvert is tide-locked. We duly prepared a report, and submitted same to the Joint Sewerage Board. The matter was discussed but was deferred until the proposed Joint Outfall Committee is formed. This Committee has not yet been constituted, owing to difficulties arising as to the numbers of representatives each Authority should have on the Committee. As the matter is one of great urgency I would advise that some amicable arrangement be come to immediately between the three Authorities.

PRIVATE STREETS.

Sanction has been obtained from the Local Government Board to borrow the money necessary to carry out the Private Streets Improvements in Red Bank Road and Hesketli Place, and I would recommend that this work be

put in hand at once. I would also recommend that Notices be served on the Owners, &c. of the following streets, viz. :—

Queen's Drive from the Blackpool Boundary to Richmond Place.

Queen's Drive from the Cavendish Road to Red Bank Road.

Queen's Drive from the Balmoral Road to Norbreck Road.

All the Back and Side Streets on the Gynn Estate where considered necessary.

Hesketh Avenue, Back Hesketh Avenue, Balmoral Road, Alexandra Road, from Norbreck Road to Balmoral Road; also the Back Streets behind Queen's Drive and Norbreck Road, and Balmoral Road, where considered necessary.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply is the Fylde Water Board which is delightfully soft and is derived from the Bleasdale and Grizedale Fells.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

The Model Regulations issued by the Local Government Board have been adopted by the Urban District Council.

19 purveyors of milk and one ice cream vendor are on the register.

All the cowsheds in the District have been inspected during the year and I am glad to report that great progress is being made with regard to cleanliness, light and ventilation.

Seven legal notices (referring to 14 cowsheds) have been sent out by the Medical Officer to cow-keepers who are

in possession of badly-ventilated or insufficiently lighted or inefficiently drained cowsheds.

All the cowsheds with one exception have been remedied and made satisfactory. With regard to the exception the owner has promised to carry out the necessary work during the Spring of 1910.

Fylde water has been substituted at one farm in place of well water.

The walls of all cowsheds should be properly white-washed twice at least in every year—once during the month of May and once during the month of October—and at such other times as may be necessary.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There is only one registered Slaughter House in the District.

During the year 64 inspections have been made, and on each occasion the Slaughter House was found to be well kept, and the meat was always found to be wholesome.

MORTUARY.

The Mortuary is at the rear of the Council Offices. This building, although only recently erected, has proved a great convenience to the District, 5 bodies being accommodated during the year.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 132 of the Act, a report has to be specifically made out on the administration of this Act on Workshops and Workplaces, and a copy dealing with this subject has to be sent to the Secretary of State.

FACTORIES.—There are two factories in the District—
(1) The Generating Works at Bispham in connection with the Blackpool and Fleetwood Tramways ; (2) The Generating Station at Cleveleys Hydro.

The administration of the Factories Act comes under the Government Factory Inspector (W. F. E. Seymour, Esq.) ; but I have always paid as much attention to Factories as the Workshops.

WORKSHOPS.—There are nineteen Workshops and one workplace registered.

Smithies and Wheelwrights.....	2
Joiners	4
Cobblers	3
Dressmakers	4
Bakehouses	5
Workplace	1
	—
Total	19
	—

All the above Factories and Workshops have been inspected during the year by the Medical Officer and myself, and each one has also been inspected by His Majesty's Inspector of Factories, and have been reported as being in order.

INSPECTION.

Inspections made during the year :—

	NUMBER OF				
	Inspection.	Notices.	Prosecution		
Factories :—					
(including Factories & Laundries	6	...	—	...	—
Workshops :—					
(including Workshop Laundries	36	...	—	...	—
Workplaces	3	...	—	...	—
Outworkers' Premises.....	—	...	—	...	—
Total	45	...	—	...	—

DEFECTS FOUND.

		No. of Defects.			
		Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
Want of Cleanliness		—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation	(unsuitable or defective)	—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—

OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
MATTERS NOTIFIED TO H.M. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES...	—
UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES (Section 101)—	
In use during 1904.....	1
CERTIFICATES GRANTED 1905	1
1908	—
1909	—
HOMEWORK.—LIST OF OUTWORKERS (Section 107)—	
Lists received.....	—
ADDRESSES OF OUTWORKERS—	
Forwarded to other Authorities.....	—
Received from other Authorities.....	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.

Total number of Preliminary Notices.....	46
Total number of tanks emptied.....	—
Drains opened, cleaned and rectified.....	21
Nuisance from Stagnant Sewage abated.....	4
Drains tested with Smoke Test.....	84
Defective Manure heaps.....	2
Removal of carcasses from sea shore.....	18
Total number of defects rectified.....	31
Total number of premises inspected.....	330

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No. of Infectious Diseases inquired into by Inspector...	25
Measles	3
Scarlet Fever.....	21
Diphtheria	1

NEW HOUSES ERECTED AND CERTIFIED FOR HABITATION.

Gynn Estate.....	30
Norbreck Estate.....	10
	—
Total	40
	—

INSPECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

During the year 330 inspections of new property have been made. At every house the water carriage system has been adopted. Each house is supplied with water from the Fylde Water Board's Mains. Every house is inspected and tested with the smoke test before such drain is allowed to be covered.

OLD DRAINS.

When any old drains are found to be defective a modern and improved system is substituted.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

No observations have been taken during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. HARROP.
